DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 091 130 RC 007 894

AUTHOR	Card, B. Y.; And Others
TITLE	An Exploratory Survey of the Numbers and Distribution of Native Canadian Youth Between the Ages of Twelve and Twenty-Five in the City of Edmonton, During May, 1970.
INSTITUTION	Alberta Dept. of Youth, Edmonton.
PUB DATE	Jun 70
NOTE	73p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.75 HC-$3.15 PLUS POSTAGE
DESCRIPTORS	*Adolescents; *American Indians; Community Agencies (Public); *Community Surveys; *Demography; Educational Trends; Employment Trends; Eskimos; Human Services; Literature Reviews; Maps; *Population Trends; Relocation; Research Methodology; Special Services; Tables (Data); Transient Children; Urban Youth; Youth Agencies; Youth Opportunities
IDENTIFIERS	Canada; *Edmonton

ABSTRACT

The May 1970 survey determined the number and distribution of the Native Canadian youth population (ages 12-25) in the City of Edmonton, including both transients and residents. A subsidiary objective was to make contact with youth-serving agencies within the city to ascertain their knowledge of Native youths in the area. Specific operational objectives were: (1) to examine previous research for methodologies and findings; (2) to determine the population in the city attending educational institutions, including post-secondary; (3) to determine the Native youths not in school, including those who are employed or transient. To obtain this information, school principals, agencies working with Native people, and miscellaneous referrals were interviewed. Local and national listings of Native citizens were cross-checked. Information on transient youths, which was the most difficult to obtain, was received from agencies working with Native citizens, and from referral persons. The survey concluded that Edmonton has over 1,000 Native youths who may be considered residents, as far as need for services are concerned. Another 900 are temporarily in the city, fewer than 100 as patients and as many as 800 are transients who would probably require a different set of services than the residents. Ten recommendations for the use of this survey were also given. The majority of the information was presented by tables and maps. (KM)

ED 091130

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

Return to:
DEPT. OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

AN EXPLORATORY SURVEY OF THE NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE CANADIAN YOUTH BETWEEN THE AGES OF TWELVE AND TWENTY-FIVE IN THE CITY OF EDMONTON, DURING MAY, 1970

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1974
NMSU
E.R.I.C.

by: B. Y. Card, Ph.D.
Survey Director

Survey Research Assistants: Stephen Hlophe
Jane Leat
Allan Low

A study prepared for the RESEARCH DIVISION of the ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

- June, 1970 -

RC007894

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This exploratory survey of native youth in Edmonton during May, 1970, depended upon the cooperation of many individuals and agencies. We are especially indebted to the Native Canadian organizations who have headquarters in Edmonton, for their interest and encouragement. An indispensable factor in the survey was the cooperation of the school boards, principals and other education agencies in the city, who made possible the student survey. The District Office of the Indian Affairs Branch in Edmonton was also of great assistance, as were numerous other agencies which cannot be here mentioned by name, though most are listed in Appendix B. Finally, appreciation is expressed to the personnel in the Department of Youth, Province of Alberta, for the part they played during this brief, but concentrated research effort.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page No.
Acknowledgments		i
List of Tables		iv
List of Figures		v
List of Appendices		vi
SECTION		
I	OBJECTIVES	1
II	ORGANIZING FOR THIS EXPLORATORY SURVEY	2
III	PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND SURVEYS	2
IV	RESEARCH PROCEDURES	7
	1. Survey of Native Youth 12-25 Attending Schools, Post-Secondary and Other Educational Institutions	7
	2. Survey of Youth Not Attending School	8
	3. Survey of Edmonton Agencies	9
	4. Survey of Transient Native Youth	10
V	FINDINGS	10
	1. Native Youth Attending Schools and Other Educational Institutions	10
	2. Native Youth Who Are Not Students	26
	3. Edmonton Agencies Employing, Serving or Providing Facilities for Native Youth	28
	3.1 Foster Homes & Boarding Places	28
	3.2 Educational Agenci	29
	3.3 Health Agencies	33
	3.4 Native Canadian Associations and Enterprises	33
	3.5 Other Agencies	34

Page No.

4. Transient Native Youth in Edmonton..... 36

4.1 Transiency as Reported by City Agencies Specializing in Care of Transients..... 37
4.2 Bus Arrivals and Departures..... 37
4.3 Transiency as Indicated by the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A..... 39

VI CONCLUSION..... 39

VII RECOMMENDATIONS..... 40

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.		Page No.
I	Distribution of Indians and Eskimos City of Edmonton: 1961	4
II	Summary Table of All Students of Native Canadian Ancestry Resident in Edmonton, May, 1970.....	11
III	Students of Native Canadian Ancestry, Classified by Ethnicity, Resident in Edmonton, May, 1970.....	12
IV	Percentage Distribution Students of Native Canadian Ancestry, Classified by Ethnicity, Resident in Edmonton, May, 1970.....	13
V	Indian Students Resident in Edmonton, May, 1970.....	14
VI	Metis Students Resident in Edmonton, May, 1970.....	15
VII	Eskimo Students Resident in Edmonton, May, 1970.....	16
VIII	Band, Tribe or Home Community Backgrounds of 168 Indian Students Resident in Edmonton, May, 1970.....	20
IX	Reported Ethnic Backgrounds and/or Home Communities of 115 Metis Students Resident in Edmonton, May, 1970.....	21
X	Distribution of Native Students in Edmonton by Location of City Residence During May, 1970.....	23
XI	Native Canadian Youth Not Attending School, Resident in Edmonton During May, 1970.....	27
XII	Distribution of Resident Native Youth in Edmonton Schools, May, 1970.....	30
XIII	Educational Agencies Other Than Regular Separate and Public Schools Attended by Native Youth in Edmonton, May, 1970.....	32

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page No.
1	Indian and Eskimo Population Edmonton: 1961.....	5
2	Indian, Metis and Eskimo Students, Age 12-25, Census Tracts, May, 1970.....	24
3	Indian, Metis and Eskimo Students, Age 12-25, By Major Sections of Edmonton, May, 1970.....	25

LIST OF APPENDICES

		Page No.
APPENDIX A	.....	viii
	School Survey - Letter of Transmittal.....	ix
	- Form Sent to Schools.....	xi
APPENDIX B	.....	xii
	Edmonton Agencies Contacted.....	xiii
	Agency Interview Schedule.....	xvii
	Reporting Form.....	xx

I. OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this exploratory survey was to determine as accurately as possible during May, 1970, the number and distribution of the Native Canadian youth population in the City of Edmonton, including youth who were both transient and resident. A subsidiary objective was to make contact with youth-serving agencies within the City to ascertain their knowledge of native youth in Edmonton. These two objectives were derived from statements of general and specific research goals suggested by the Native Youth Advisory Committee of the Department of Youth[1] and the Native Youth Research Project Sub-Committee[2].

The specific, operational objectives of the exploratory study were:

1. To examine previous research attempts to find the numbers and distribution of native peoples in Edmonton and other Canadian cities, in order to benefit from both methodology and findings.

2. To ascertain as closely as possible the native youth population in Edmonton that is attending schools or other educational institutions, including post-secondary. From the study of youth in schools it was hoped to provide a picture of the over-all native youth

---

[1] Three basic objectives of the research proposed by the Native Youth Advisory Committee as outlined by R. Nicholson in his Memorandum to D. Rehill, February 25, 1970, were:

(1) To determine the needs of the Native Youth and kinds of resources to meet their needs.
(2) To determine the availability and adequacy of present resources intended to meet these needs.
(3) To recommend action to be taken where resources are either non-existent or inadequate.

[2] Eight research objectives were formulated at the April 15th meeting of the Sub-Committee, the first three of which dealt with determining the transient and resident native youth population in Edmonton, the agencies in the City which offer facilities to native youth, and the extent to which facilities are being offered to native youth.

population which could be a basis for sampling during the succeeding phases of research on community resources for native youth.

3. To determine as closely as possible the numbers and distribution of native youth not in schools, including youth employed by or served by agencies in the City of Edmonton and transient native youth who may or may not be served by City agencies.

II. ORGANIZING FOR THIS EXPLORATORY SURVEY

Since the time available for any survey of youth attending school was limited virtually to the month of May if the difficulties inherent in end-of-school-year activities and examinations were to be avoided, it was necessary to recruit research assistants and commence the survey by May 1st. Under the direction of Dr. B. Y. Card, a research staff was engaged consisting of three university students, two of whom were sociology majors. It was proposed that the population survey would precede and lead into the next phase of research, which would deal with the needs of native youth in Edmonton and with community agencies for meeting these needs.[3]

III. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND SURVEYS

The first source of information usually examined in a population survey is the Canadian Census. Although there are diffi-

---

[3] As outlined in the April 15th statement of objectives from the Native Youth Research Sub-Committee, the second phase of research would focus on problems encountered by native youth residents and transients in the city, on their perceptions of facilities available to them, the services apart from facilities that exist for resident and transient native youth, and the ways agencies view native youth.

culties in using census data, since the census identification of 'Indians and Eskimo' excludes those Metis who do not identify themselves as Indian, the census does provide a starting point for ascertaining the officially classified native Canadians in the city. A study based on the 1961 Edmonton census data by Kupfer, showed an Indian and Eskimo population for Edmonton, Beverly, and Jasper Place of 1,145 persons of all ages (see Table I)[4]. Of this total, 294 were the resident population of the Charles Camsell Hospital which specializes in the treatment of native Canadians, particularly those from the Northwest Territories. Apart from the concentration in the Charles Camsell Hospital and what appears in Figure I as a concentration in the southwest corner of the city (most probably the Alberta School for the Deaf), the greatest 'natural' concentration of native Canadians in Edmonton in 1961 was in the older 'down-town' part of the city east of 101st street. However, the 1961 native population census data reported by Kupfer are of limited usefulness for three reasons:

1. the time lapse of 9 years during which important changes in numbers and distribution have undoubtedly occurred;
2. the heavy concentration of native people in the Charles Camsell Hospital;
3. the absence of an age distribution in the reported data, from which the number of youth could be found.

Similar difficulties with using census data as a basis for estimating the populations of native Canadians have also been

---

[4] George Kupfer, Edmonton Study: Community Opportunity Assessment, Edmonton: Human Resources Research and Development, Executive Council, Government of Alberta, March, 1967, pp. 178-180, 188-189, and 299-300.

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIANS AND ESKIMOS CITY OF EDMONTON: 1961*

Census Tract	Number of Indians Eskimos	Total Population	Per Cent of Tract Population	Census Tract	Number of Indians Eskimos	Total Population	Per Cent of Tract Population
1	15	7,075	0.21	25	15	8,782	0.17
2	18	9,195	0.20	26	16	10,846	0.15
3	30	7,302	0.41	27	58b	7,391	0.78
4	11	3,258	0.34	28	4	3,988	0.10
5	8	5,553	0.14	29	3	7,613	0.40
6	29	7,130	0.41	30	8	4,410	0.18
7	14	8,658	0.16	31	9	6,285	0.14
8	314a	5,150	6.10	32	6	5,499	0.11
9	4	5,757	0.07	33	8	7,359	0.11
10	32	6,394	0.50	34	18	6,169	0.29
11	5	5,634	0.09	35	33	13,583	0.24
12	1	4,817	0.02	36	1	3,963	0.03
13	15	4,406	0.34	37	5	5,645	0.09
14	32	7,897	0.41	38	4	5,337	0.07
15	64	4,685	1.37	39	50	6,443	0.78
16	2	4,863	0.04	40	13	5,430	0.24
17	7	8,123	0.09	41	--	7,292	----
18	17	6,212	0.27	42	--	5,673	----
19	26	9,497	0.27	43	--	3,811	----
20	54	8,265	0.65	44	2	5,148	0.04
21	8	5,314	0.15	45	15c	709	2.12
22	6	5,204	0.12	Beverly	10	9,041	0.11
23	4	3,007	0.13	Jasper Place	140	30,530	0.46
24	11	6,055	0.18	TOTAL	1,145	320,598	0.36

* Data Source: Special enumeration area machine run provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. From George Kupfer, Edmonton Study; Community Opportunity Assessment, pp. 188, with permission.

[a] Includes Charles Camsell Hospital Patients (N=294)

[b] Probably a correctional institution for juvenile offenders included here

[c] Probably the Alberta School for the Deaf included here

INDIAN AND ESKIMO POPULATION
EDMONTON: 1961

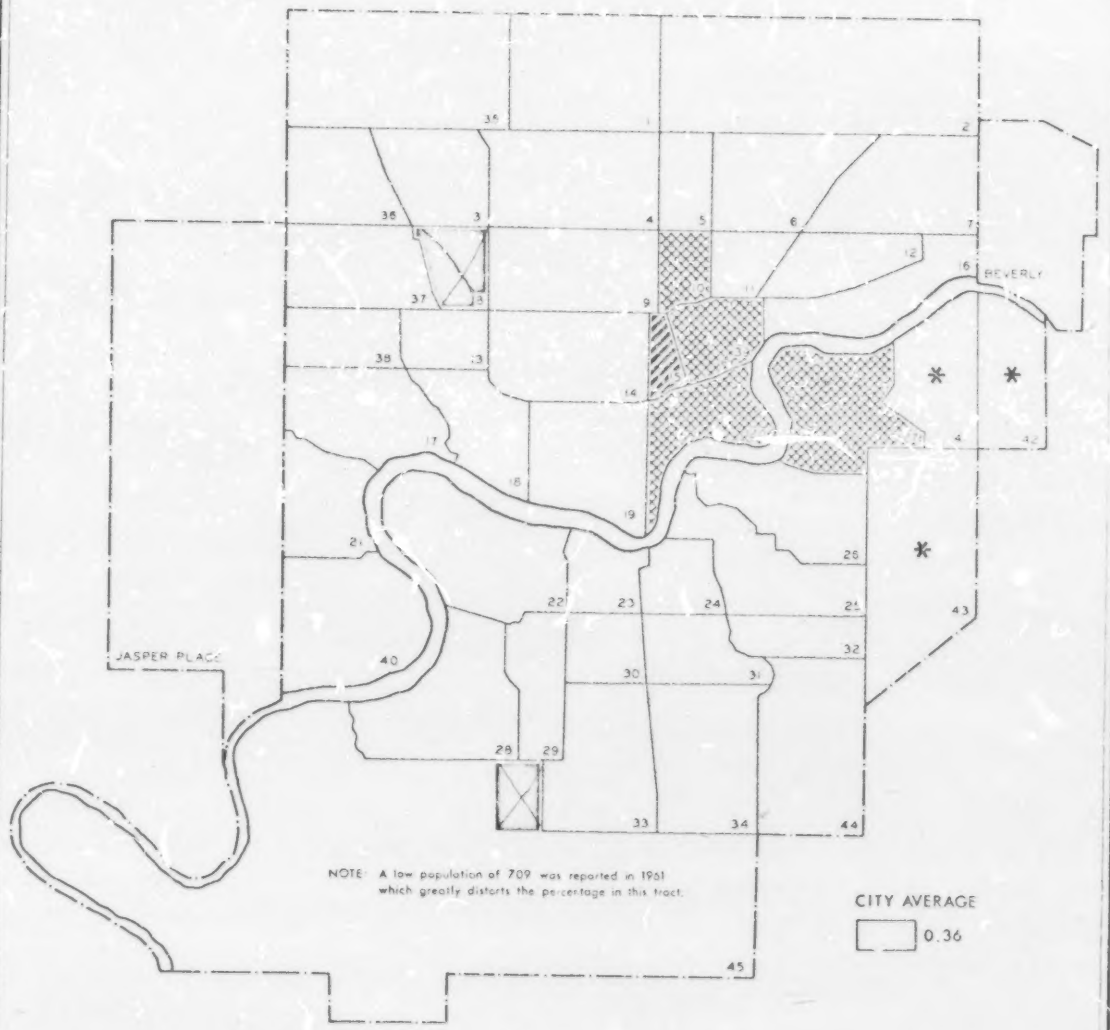
BEVERLY
JASPER PLACE
NOTE: A low population of 709 was reported in 1961 which greatly distorts the percentage in this tract.
CITY AVERAGE
0.36

FIGURE 1

EXPLANATORY NOTE:
CHARLES CAMSELL INDIAN HOSPITAL WITH 294 RESIDENT POPULATION IS LOCATED IN CENSUS TRACT 8

CHART PREPARED BY
POPULATION RESEARCH LABORATORY
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

LEGEND:
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION, INDIAN AND ESKIMO

0.00 - 0.49
1.00 - 1.49
0.50 - 0.99
1.50 and over

* NO INDIANS OR ESKIMOS REPORTED

WITH PERMISSION OF GEORGE KUPFER, AUTHOR OF EDMONTON STUDY: COMMUNITY OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT, 1967, p. 189.

encountered and commented upon by Lagasse in his study of persons of Indian ancestry in Manitoba[5], and by Card, in his study of the ecology of tuberculosis among Metis in Alberta[6].

Perhaps the most successful attempt to survey the native Canadian population in a Canadian city was that made by Boek and Boek in Winnipeg in 1957[7]. Here the procedure used was to work initially from a list obtained from agencies followed by an area probability sampling of the city in order to minimize the bias of an agency-prepared list of persons of native Canadian ancestry. The problems of determining who were Indian and who were Metis persons, and of dealing with Indian or partly Indian persons who did not admit Indian background were encountered and operational ways found for overcoming them. This study also contains suggestions for mapping and for interviewing persons of native ancestry which have been useful in the present survey. However, since the survey of native youth in the City of Edmonton involved focus on an age group and on resident and transient youth, a number of research procedures were decided upon which were considered more appropriate for the Edmonton situation, the age group studied, and the limits of time and resources available.

---

[5] Jean H. Lagasse, A Study of the Population of Indian Ancestry Living in Manitoba, Winnipeg: Department of Agriculture and Immigration, 1959, Vol. 1, pp. 28-38 and 50-79.

[6] B. Y. Card, G. K. Hirabayashi and C. L. French, The Metis in Alberta Society. A Report of the University of Alberta Committee for Social Research. Edmonton: University of Alberta Bookstore, 1963, pp. 26 and 51.

[7] Dr. W. E. Boek and Dr. J. K. Boek, Appendix 1: The People of Indian Ancestry in Greater Winnipeg, Vol II of The People of Indian Ancestry in Manitoba, a study under the direction of Jean H. Lagasse, Winnipeg; Department of Agriculture and Immigration, 1959, pp. 2-19.

IV. RESEARCH PROCEDURES

1. Survey of Native Youth 12 - 25 Attending Schools, Post-Secondary and Other Educational Institutions.

With the approval of the Edmonton Public School Board, the Edmonton Separate School Board and their respective research officers, a letter from the Deputy Minister of the Department of Youth was mailed to each principal of these two school systems requesting that they send in a list of all native Canadian youth in their schools on a form supplied. (See Appendix A for the letter and the form that were distributed.) The form asked for the names, city addresses, sex, ages, grades, ethnic classification and home community, if known, of all native youth ages 12 to 25 in their school. Confidentiality was assured. Through the cooperation of the Indian Affairs Branch Edmonton District Office the names, sex, age, grade level, school, city address and community or band of all Indian students registered in the office who were attending schools in the City of Edmonton, 1969-70, were pre-listed for the principals. The pre-listing served three purposes: (1) reduction of the total time a principal would need to spend in providing information called for on the form; (2) show how listings of other native youth (Indian, Metis or Eskimo) should be made to complete the information from his school; (3) provide an opportunity for a principal to amend or supplement data provided by the Edmonton District Office of the Indian Affairs Branch, such as change of address or names of persons who had dropped out of school. Two hundred and forty-five out of two hundred and forty-seven public, separate and other schools cooperated, virtually a complete return. The data they submitted were tabulated and plotted on a large-scale map of the city. Tables and a map summarizing these data provided

the basis for selecting an area probability sample of native youth who could be interviewed during the subsequent study of youth needs and community agencies.

2. Survey of Youth Not Attending School.

Several methods were used to obtain an estimate of the number of native youth not attending school but resident in Edmonton during May. These included (1) miscellaneous referrals from people who claimed to know of native youth in the city; (2) interviews with Mr. Terry Garvin, a Human Resources Officer, who had two years previously begun, but not completed, a survey of native Canadians in Edmonton; (3) lists of names from agencies working directly with native Canadians in Edmonton: The Native Friendship Center, The Native Youth Club, which uses the facilities of the Y.W.C.A., The Bissell Center and the Boyle Street Project; (4) listing persons of native ancestry who fell within the age limits of this survey obtained from other associations or agencies in Edmonton, including associations and agencies of native Canadians. Names obtained from these sources were cross-checked against lists of students attending schools to avoid duplication.

It should be emphasized that the procedures used to obtain the numbers and distribution of resident, non-student native youth yield an approximation only of the total number of non-school native youth in the city. It was hoped the procedures of this first research phase would be supplemented in the second phase of research, when interviewers contacting a probability sample of school youth, would attempt to gain more knowledge of the number of youth of native ancestry not in school. Even with the procedures used in this survey and the proposed procedure for the second phase of research, other procedures will still be necessary to determine more accurately the number of native youth not attending

school in Edmonton. One such procedure, for example, would be a systematic survey of all employers in the city, to determine youth of native ancestry employed in the city. However, it is assumed the procedures used in this survey and those used in phase two will yield a sufficiently accurate approximation of the student and non-student native youth in Edmonton in May, 1970, to serve as a basis for some social planning.

3. Survey of Edmonton Agencies.

The first step in this survey was to compile a list of all agencies known to provide services or facilities for persons of native Canadian ancestry and of those other agencies which might be expected to serve native Canadian youth in any way. In making this list the Directory of Community Services for Edmonton and District, 1969, prepared by the Welfare Information Service of the Edmonton Social Planning Council was reviewed in consultation with the senior information officer of the Social Planning Council. The agencies thus listed were contacted by telephone and in some instances by an interviewer from the research team. There was an attempt made to standardize the approach to different agencies by requesting the following kinds of information: (1) the nature of the agency and its services, (2) the approximate number of native Canadians who were served by the agency, (3) the approximate number of native Canadians employed by the agency, (4) the nature and type of special programs aimed at assisting native Canadians. Where an agency was willing to provide specific information, this was recorded. A special effort was made to create a positive rapport between the agency and the contact person from the research team. A list of agencies contacted and a copy of the interview schedule which was evolved during the process of agency contacting is found as Appendix B of this report.

4. Survey of Transient Native Youth.

As might be expected, the survey of transient native youth was the most difficult of the four surveys attempted in this exploratory research. Information about the rate of native youth transiency was obtained from agencies surveyed, particularly the Marian Centre, the Single Mens' Hostel, the Edmonton Day Centre, the Boyle Street Project, the Bissell Centre, the Travel Aid Society of the Y.W.C.A., and from persons who were referred to the research team by the above agencies. Again, names were checked against school lists to avoid possible duplication. These procedures at best yield a crude estimate of transiency. It is hoped the second phase of research will extend the present inquiry into transient native youth in Edmonton.

V. FINDINGS

1. Native Youth Attending Schools and Other Educational Institutions

The data from the school survey are summarized for the entire population studied in Table II. Tables III and IV summarize the data according to the ethnicity of the native students, while Tables V, VI, and VII give the detailed information about each of the ethnic student groupings, Indian, Metis, and Eskimo. In interpreting these tables it should be remembered that the data obtained represent the best estimates of school principals of native Canadian students in their schools, with the probability that the estimates of Indian students is the most accurate since students known to the Edmonton District Office of the Indian Affairs Branch were pre-listed for the principals.

TABLE II

SUMMARY TABLE OF ALL STUDENTS OF NATIVE CANADIAN ANCESTRY

RESIDENT IN EDMONTON, MAY, 1970

Section of city	Sex		Age		Grade Level			School			TOTAL
	M	F	under 20	over 20	elementary	junior high	senior high	public	separate	other	
1	25	48	69	4	15	30	25	17	53	3	73
2	63	51	106	8	38	56	12	37	69	8	114
3	54	63	111	6	42	65	6	31	82	4	116
4	17	39	54	2	11	33	10	18	36	2	56
5	26	18	40	4	7	29	6	11	31	2	44
6	29	37	60	6	15	39	6	29	31	6	67
7	42	40	77	5	19	40	19	34	44	4	82
8	44	66	97	13	13	40	48	34	67	9	110
TOTAL	300	362	614	48	160	332	132	211	413	38	662

TABLE III

STUDENTS OF NATIVE CANADIAN ANCESTRY, CLASSIFIED BY ETHNICITY

RESIDENT IN EDMONTON, MAY, 1970

Ethnicity	Sex		Age		Grade Level			School			TOTAL
	M	F	under 20	over 20	elementary	junior high	senior high	public	separate	other	
Indian	120	149	235	34	52	91	103	95	151	23	269
Metis	178	205	374	9	113	242	30	111	262	10	383
Eskimo	2	8	5	5	4	0	1	5	0	5	10
TOTAL	300	362	614	48	169	333	134	211	413	38	662

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

STUDENTS OF NATIVE CANADIAN ANCESTRY, CLASSIFIED BY ETHNICITY

RESIDENT IN EDMONTON, MAY, 1970

(N=662)

Ethnicity	Sex		Age		Grade Level			School			TOTAL
	M	F	under 20	over 20	elementary	junior high	senior high	public	separate	other	
Indian	18.1	22.5	35.5	5.1	7.9	13.8	15.6	14.3	22.8	3.5	40.6%
Metis	26.9	31.0	56.4	1.5	15.7	36.4	4.2	16.6	39.6	1.5	57.9%
Eskimo	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.5%
TOTAL	45.3	54.7	92.9	7.1	24.2	50.2	19.9	31.8	62.5	5.7	100.0%

TABLE V

INDIAN STUDENTS RESIDENT IN EDMONTON, MAY, 1970

Section of City	Sex		Age		Grade Level			School			TOTAL
	M	F	under 20	over 20	elementary	junior high	senior high	public	separate	other	
1	7	24	30	1	6	8	16	6	24	1	31
2	23	15	32	6	8	19	6	12	21	5	38
3	18	10	25	3	11	12	3	8	18	2	28
4	11	17	26	2	6	12	9	13	14	1	28
5	6	9	12	3	4	5	5	5	9	1	15
6	12	14	22	4	4	13	5	12	10	4	26
7	18	21	34	5	6	11	18	12	23	4	39
8	25	39	54	10	7	11	41	27	32	5	64
TOTAL	120	149	235	34	52	91	103	95	151	23	269
Percent (N=269)	44.6	55.4	87.4	12.6	19.3	33.8	38.3	35.3	56.1	8.6	100.0%

TABLE VI

METIS STUDENTS RESIDENT IN EDMONTON, MAY, 1970

Section of City	Sex		Age		Grade Level			School			TOTAL
	M	F	under 20	over 20	elementary	junior high	senior high	public	separate	other	
1	18	24	39	3	9	22	9	11	29	2	42
2	39	36	74	1	30	37	6	25	48	2	75
3	36	52	86	2	31	53	2	22	64	2	88
4	6	21	27	0	4	21	1	4	22	1	27
5	20	9	28	1	3	24	1	6	22	1	29
6	16	22	36	2	9	26	1	15	21	2	38
7	24	19	43	0	13	29	1	22	21	0	43
8	19	22	41	0	5	29	7	6	35	0	41
TOTAL	178	205	374	9	104	241	28	111	262	10	383
Percent (N=383)	46.5	53.5	97.7	2.3	27.2	62.9	7.3	29.0	68.4	2.6	100.0%

TABLE VII

ESKIMO STUDENTS RESIDENT IN EDMONTON, MAY, 1970

Section of City	Sex		Age		Grade Level			School			TOTAL
	M	F	under 20	over 20	elementary	junior high	senior high	public	separate	other	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	3
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	5	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	4	5
TOTAL	2	8	5	5	4	0	1	5	0	5	10
Percent (N=10)	20.0	80.0	50.0	50.0	40.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0%

As a consequence it can be assumed that the estimates for all native youth are probably on the low side, especially for Metis and possibly Indian and Eskimo youth. In the footnote below some evidences of under-estimation by principals are presented.[8] At the same time it should be pointed out that the schools are the major city-wide agencies serving native youth and that their records and the knowledge of principals and teachers of pupils in the schools constitute the most extensive and complete source of knowledge about the number and distribution of native youth in Edmonton. Given the difficulty of ascertaining the ethnicity of pupils, the procedure used of pre-listing known Indian students would tend to make ethnic identification more accurate on the part of the principals. With these considerations in mind, the major findings are summarized in the paragraphs which follow.

The survey of native students disclosed a total of 662 youth between the ages of 12 and 25 who were resident in Edmonton and attending Edmonton schools or other educational institutions in May, 1970. If it is assumed that approximately one-fifth of the total number actually attending school were not included in the principals' returns (see footnote 8), the total number of resident native students would be of the

---

[8] There were 17 students reported by the social worker at the Bissell Centre who were not reported by schools. In the same area of the City two students were reported by the Boyle Street Center who were not reported by schools. Of the nine students reported by Northern Affairs and Northern Development, none were reported by schools. Of 31 students reported by Mr. D. Hirsche, social worker in charge of the L.D.S. Church Indian Placement Program, 6 were not reported by schools. In cases where students were known to be attending schools but were not listed by principals, their names were added to the appropriate school lists.

order of 825 youth. To this number of known and possible resident native students should be added the native students, twelve and over, bussed daily to Edmonton schools from near-by Indian reserves, approximately 60 students.[9] Combining the results of the school survey, the estimated error from non-listing and the students bussed in daily, it would appear that Edmonton schools and educational agencies deal with approximately 885 resident and non-resident native students, twelve and over. The 662 students located through the school survey may be considered as a representative sample of this total estimated native student population.

The characteristics of the known 662 resident native students are next considered. Fifty-five per cent are female, forty-five per cent male. The large majority, ninety-three per cent, are under twenty. The largest proportion, sixty-two per cent, attend Edmonton Separate Schools, while thirty-two per cent attend Edmonton Public Schools. The remainder, approximately six per cent, attend other kinds of schools, including the University of Alberta (five students), the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (eight students), and various special purpose or vocational schools which are not part of the City's two school systems.

When the native students are classified according to their ethnic backgrounds, some important differences are observed when comparing students of Indian ancestry with those of Metis ancestry. (Tables IV, V and VI) Indian students make up approximately forty-one per cent of the total number of native students, Metis fifty-eight per cent. The sex

---

[9]Estimated by Mrs. Annice Taylor, social worker and counsellor of the Edmonton Separate Schools in charge of native children bussed to Separate Schools. The total number of children bussed is 240, but the largest proportion are in grades 1 to 5 and assumed to be under 12 years of age. Approximately 60 are in grade 6 and assumed to be 12 or over.

distribution of Indian and Metis students is approximately the same. Male students make up forty-five per cent of all Indian students, and forty-seven per cent of all Metis students. However, there were more Indian students over 20, thirteen per cent, than Metis students, two per cent. There is also an important difference in school levels. Nineteen per cent of the Indian students were at the elementary level, thirty-four per cent at the junior high level, and thirty-eight per cent at the senior high level. For the Metis students the corresponding percentages are twenty-seven per cent elementary, sixty-three per cent junior high, and seven per cent senior high. A larger proportion of Indian students attend public schools, thirty-five per cent, compared to Metis students, twenty-nine per cent. Fifty-six per cent of the Indian students attend separate schools, sixty-eight per cent of the Metis students. Other, mainly post-secondary schools, are attended by nine per cent of the Indian students, and three per cent of the Metis students. The differences between Indian and Metis students, which reflect a larger proportion of Indian students at higher levels of education, need to be related to the differences in sponsorship of the two kinds of students and their places of origin. The large proportion of Indian students are sponsored by the Indian Affairs Branch and come from outside the City, while, as will be pointed out shortly, the large majority of Metis youth appear to be residents of the city with their families.

Information about the band, tribe, or community backgrounds of native students was not reported for all students. It was best reported for Indian students, as is seen in comparing Tables VIII and IX which summarize data obtained for Indian and Metis students. Of the 167 Indian students whose background was reported, 54 or approximately one-third are from the Indian bands which reside in Central Alberta and in

TABLE VIII

BAND, TRIBE OR HOME COMMUNITY BACKGROUNDS OF 168 INDIAN STUDENTS RESIDENT IN EDMONTON, MAY, 1970.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS	REGION OR PROVINCE	BAND, TRIBE OR HOME COMMUNITY
18	NORTHWESTERN ALBERTA	Boyer River - 1 Ft. Vermilion - 1 Slaves - 16
9	LESSER SLAVE LAKE REGION	Driftpile - 2 Swan River - 2 Sawridge - 1 Sturgeon Lake - 1 Whitefish Lake - 1 Bigstone - 2
11	NORTHEASTERN ALBERTA	Chipewyan - 10 Beaver Lake - 1
17	EAST CENTRAL ALBERTA	Saddle Lake - 13 Cold Lake - 3 Frog Lake - 1
54	EDMONTON REGION AND CENTRAL ALBERTA	Enoch - 4 Samson - 9 Ermineskin - 13 Paul - 5 Alexander - 11 Montana - 2 Louis Bull - 4 Alexis - 6
9	SOUTHERN ALBERTA	Blackfoot - 5 Blood - 2 Peigan - 2
17	TRIBE PRESUMED ALBERTAN	Cree - 17
13	SASKATCHEWAN	Key Reserve - 2 Sweetgrass - 1 Ballentyne - 1 Poundmaker - 2 Thunderbird - 2 Sintaluta - 1 Poorman - 1 Carry-the-Kettle - 1 Beardy - 1 Red Pheasant - 1
14	BRITISH COLUMBIA	Bella Coola - 2 Kitwancal - 3 Prince Rupert - 1 Monset - 1 Greenville - 1 Gitladamix - 5 Hazetown - 1
4	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	Yellowknife - 2 Ft. Smith - 1 Ft. Franklin - 1
1	YUKON	Tahlton - 1

SUMMARY - Indian Students Whose Band, Tribe or Home Community was Reported:

From Alberta	135
From Other Provinces or Territories	32
TOTAL	167

TABLE IX

REPORTED ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS AND/OR HOME COMMUNITIES OF 115 METIS STUDENTS RESIDENT IN EDMONTON, MAY, 1970

NUMBER REPORTED			
42	REPORTED NATIVE ETHNICITY	Cree - 33	Squirrel - 1
		Chipewyan - 3	Paul - 1
		Blackfoot - 2	Iroquois - 1
		Stoney - 1	
54	REPORTED NON-NATIVE ETHNICITY	French - 35	Swedish - 3
		Scottish - 7	Irish - 3
		English - 4	Ukrainian - 2
16	REPORTED HOME COMMUNITY	Cold Lake - 4	Marlboro - 1
		St. Paul - 1	Wabamum - 1
		Two Hills - 1	Ft. Vermilion - 1
		Ft. Chipewyan - 1	Ponoka - 1
		Athabasca - 1	Snowlake B.C. - 1
		Yellowknife - 1	Montmartre, Sask.-1
		High Prairie - 1	

the Edmonton region. It is noteworthy that nearly all Indian bands or tribes found in Alberta are represented among Indian students attending Edmonton schools. Also, there is a representation from the two adjoining provinces and from the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, though only five students come from the two latter. It can be said that Indian students in Edmonton are cosmopolitan in the sense they come from so many different bands and places.

In contrast to Indian students, very little appears to be known of the ethnic or community backgrounds of Metis students. Ethnically the Metis students appear to be predominantly of Cree and French ancestry, but only 16 were reported from a community other than Edmonton. It appears that the Metis student is regarded as an Edmontonian by the schools in the great majority of cases, whereas the Indian student is more often regarded as a person from another place, since his band name and reserve location follow him on school records.

The spacial distribution of native students in Edmonton is summarized in Table X and on Figures II and III. Contrary to the 1961 Canadian Census findings showing concentrations of native Canadians in three areas of the city (Table I and Figure I), native students in 1970 are found in every major section of the City and in most census tracts. Jasper Place contains the largest proportion of Indian students (24%), while the largest proportion of Metis students (23%) is found in the part of the City east of 101st Street and south of 111th Avenue, but extending northward to include Beverly. This area contains the Boyle Street and McCauley neighborhoods, where 68 Metis students were reported to be living (1966 City Census Tracts 20, 15 and 39). The same three Census Tracts contain 21 Indian students. While this means there are approxi-

TABLE X

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVE STUDENTS IN EDMONTON BY LOCATION OF CITY RESIDENCE DURING MAY, 1970

Section of City	Identification of Section	Per Cent Distribution Native Students by Ethnicity			
		Indians (N=269)	Metis (N=383)	Eskimo (N=10)	TOTAL (N=662)
1	The tier of Edmonton, north of 127th Avenue	11.5	11.0	0.0	11.0
2	50th Street west to C.N. Tracks, between 111 Avenue and 127th Avenue, including Norwood district	14.1	19.6	10.0	17.2
3	East of 101st St., between the river & 111 & 112 Aves., including Boyle Street, McCauley areas and Beverly.	10.4	23.0	0.0	17.5
4	The Southeast corner of the City, west of 91st Street	10.4	7.0	10.0	8.5
5	The central city between 101st Street and 116th Street and the river and 111th Avenue	5.6	7.6	0.0	6.7
6	The Southwest corner of the city between 91st Street and the river	9.7	9.9	30.0	10.1
7	The Northwest part of the city between 127th Avenue and the river, and the C.N. tracks on the East and 149th Street on the West	14.5	11.2	0.0	12.4
8	Jasper Place which is west of 149th Street	23.8	10.7	50.0	16.6
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

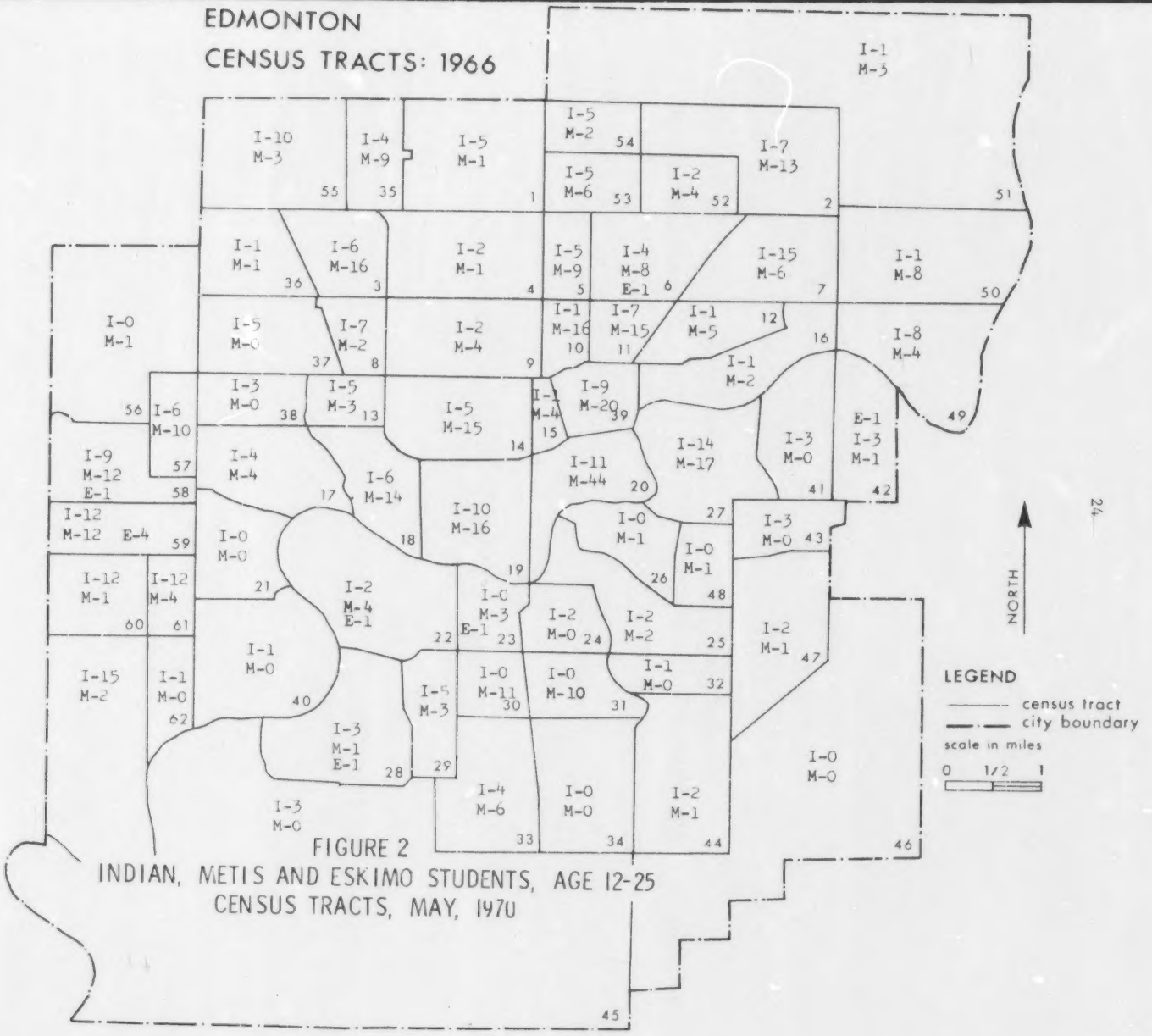

FIGURE 2
INDIAN, METIS AND ESKIMO STUDENTS, AGE 12-25
CENSUS TRACTS, MAY, 1970

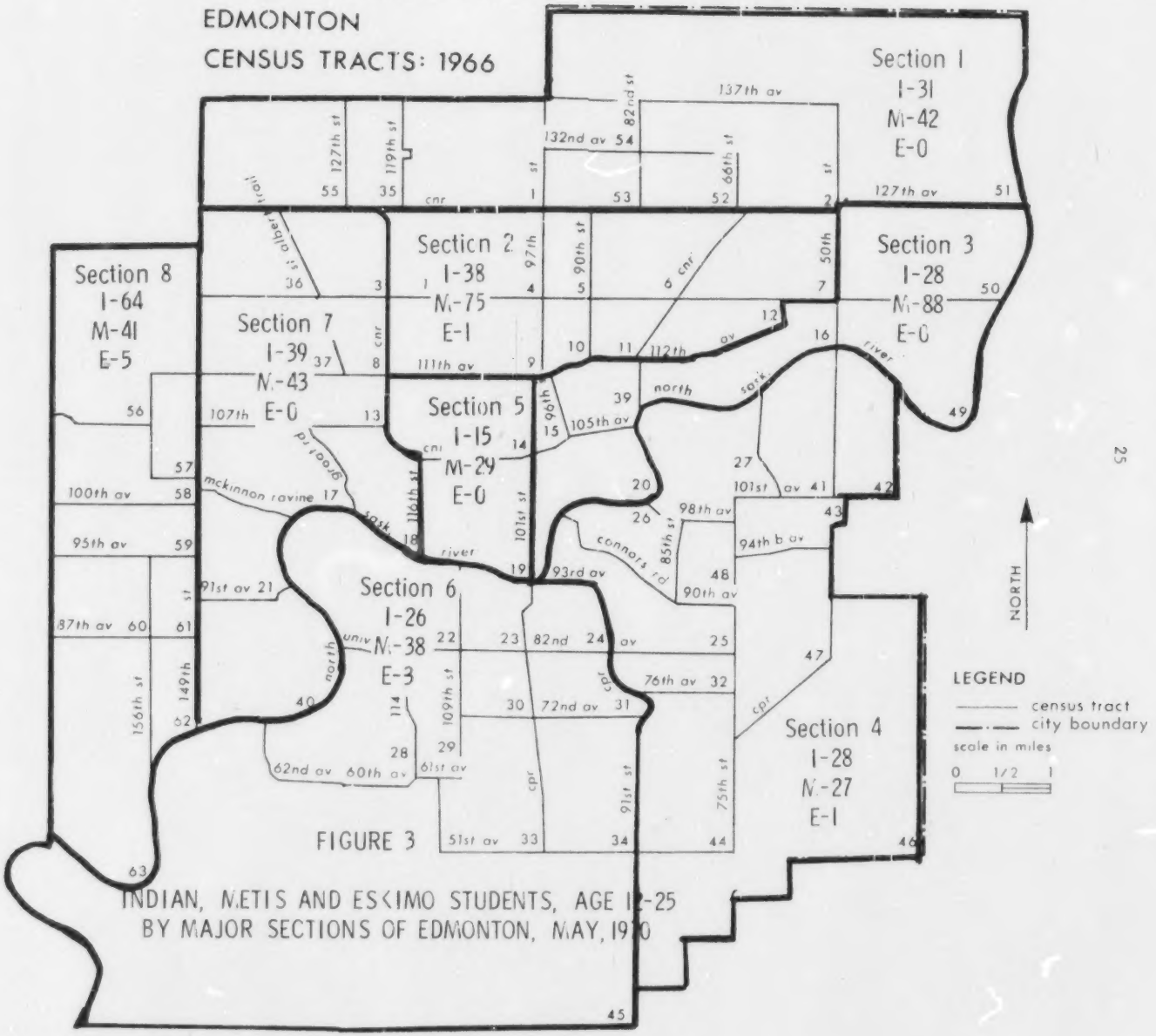

FIGURE 3

INDIAN, METIS AND ESKIMO STUDENTS, AGE 12-25
BY MAJOR SECTIONS OF EDMONTON, MAY, 1970

MAP PREPARED BY
POPULATION RESEARCH LABORATORY
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

mately 90 native students in this area of Edmonton, the proportion is only 14 per cent of all native students in the City. When Census Tracts 16, 49 and 50 are added to make up all the Census Tracts in what has been called Section 3 for purposes of this study, the total native student population for Section 3 is 17.5 per cent of all native students in Edmonton.

The lowest concentration of Indian and Metis students is found in Section 5, a small area geographically (Census Tracts 14 and 19), but an area with a high density of population because of the construction of numerous high-rise and smaller apartment buildings. However, there are parts of Edmonton where Metis students are not found, while Indian students are. These include higher-income single family neighborhoods, particularly Census Tracts 45, 33, 34, 40, 41 and 46. In terms of socio-economic levels of the city, Indian students appear more widely distributed than Metis. Eskimo students tend to be concentrated in Jasper Place, where five of the ten known to be resident in Edmonton are found.

2. Native Youth Who Are Not Students

Non-student native youth not attending school but considered residents of Edmonton at the time of this survey are shown in Table XI. A total of 140 youth were found from the procedures described earlier on page 10. This number is at best a 'chunk sample', but it represents the numbers known to agencies and persons who are closely involved with native people in the City. It is noteworthy that the proportions who are male and female in the non-student sample are almost identical with the proportions in the student sample, 46 and 45 per cent respectively for males, 54 and 55 per cent for females. The non-student data for age are limited, though it appears that all ages between 14

TABLE XI

NATIVE CANADIAN YOUTH NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, RESIDENT IN EDMONTON DURING MAY, 1970

Section of city	Sex		Age				Ethnicity			Total	
	M	F	14-13	19-21	22-25	NR[a]	Indian	Metis	NR[a]	No.	%
1	2	4	3	2	-	1	-	1	5	6	4.3
2	13	10	12	3	3	5	2	1	20	23	16.4
3	17	17	11	9	12	2	5	-	29	34	24.3
4	4	6	3	2	-	5	-	1	9	10	7.1
5	3	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	5	5	3.6
6	10	18	2	8	12	6	10	6	12	28	20.0
7	6	7	2	-	7	4	2	2	9	13	9.3
8	10	11	5	6	3	7	3	-	8	21	15.0
TOTAL	65	75	40	32	38	30	22	11	107	140	100.0%
Per Cent	46.4	53.6	28.6	22.9	27.1	21.4	15.7	7.9	76.4	100.0%	

[a] NR - Not Reported

and 25 are represented in about equal proportions. The data on ethnicity are so deficient that no statement of tendency is possible.

In terms of spacial distribution it is observed that non-student native youth are found in every major section of the City with greatest concentration in Section 3 and Section 6, followed by somewhat lesser concentrations in Sections 2 and 8. This distribution approximates quite closely that found for native students (Table X).

As pointed out earlier, this survey of non-student native youth does not go beyond the youth known to selected agencies in the City. There may be other native youth working or unemployed who are resident in the City, but these would have to be found out by other means than the methods employed here. However, as a starting point for social planning, it can be said there are at least 140 non-student native youth in Edmonton. Youth who are patients in Edmonton hospitals are not included in this number.

3. Edmonton Agencies Employing, Serving or Providing Facilities for Native Youth.

Here various agencies whose presence or work is related to native youth are classified and the major findings of this survey reported. (See Appendix B for a list of agencies and persons contacted.)

3.1 Foster homes and boarding places - The homes and boarding places where native youth reside, apart from their own parental homes where these are found in the city, constitute the most wide-spread and frequently used of city agencies. It is not possible to state the exact number of homes or boarding places involved, but we estimate that the majority of Indian and Eskimo students are served by this type of

agency. The majority of Metis youth are probably living in their parental homes. However, further study would be required to find the actual numbers of youth who are dependent on foster homes, boarding places or other types of residential agencies.

3.2 Educational Agencies - Schools and other educational agencies serve by far the largest numbers of native youth in the City. As shown in Table IV, Edmonton Separate Schools have 62 per cent of native students resident in the City; Edmonton Public Schools 32 per cent and other educational agencies 6 per cent. Table XII indicates the distribution of these students by numbers of native students at each school. Edmonton Public Schools have much less contact with native youth than Separate Schools, as only 31 per cent of the former have native students as compared to 58 per cent of the Separate Schools. The number of Public Schools with only one native youth as a student is higher than for the Separate Schools, 18 compared to 11, but the proportion is lower, 12.5 compared to 15.1 per cent. In these schools the isolation of native youth from other native youth is probably complete. Twenty-two Public Schools compared to 17 Separate Schools had two to nine students each. In these schools the possibility exists for some associations to develop among native youth at the same school. However, only four Public compared to fourteen Separate Schools had ten or more native youth attending. These schools would have the greatest possibility for native youth to associate with one another. In the case of Public Schools, one high school, Jasper Place Composite; two elementary and junior high schools, Oliver and Parkdale; and one elementary school, Norwood, have ten or more native youth. For the Separate Schools, two high schools, St. Joseph's and O'Leary, each had

TABLE XII

DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT NATIVE YOUTH IN EDMONTON SCHOOLS, MAY, 1970

Type of School or Agency		Total Number of Schools	Total Schools with Native Youth Attending	Schools by Number of Native Youth Attending				
				None	One	2 - 9	10-19	20 and over
Edmonton Public Schools	n	144	44	100	18	22	4	0
	%	100	30.6	69.4	12.5	15.3	2.8	0.0
Edmonton Separate Schools	n	73	42	31	11	17	8	6
	%	100	57.5	42.5	15.1	23.3	10.9	8.2
TOTAL	N	217	82	131	29	39	12	6
Per Cent		100	37.8	60.4	13.4	18.0	5.5	2.7

twenty or more native youth attending, while Sacred Heart (96th Avenue and 108th Street) and Holy Cross (Jasper Place) have forty-four and forty-two native youth respectively. There are no comparable concentrations of native youth in Public Schools.[10]

The impact on native youth of relative isolation from other native youth in schools, especially Public Schools, and their concentration in certain Separate Schools deserves special study in considering schools as youth-serving agencies.

Other educational agencies cannot be reported on with the same precision as schools. As the nature of the agencies and types of educational programs vary considerably, the major findings from this part of the inquiry are summarized in Table XIII. The number of youth reported to be students at the agencies listed is greater than the total listed for 'other' schools in Tables II to VII, as some of the reports came in after the Tables were compiled. Of the 51 students listed in Table XIII, only 31 may be considered in post-secondary or vocational education. These include eight students at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, seven in some kind of nursing training, six in business (five at Alberta College), four in beauty schools, and five in university. There are more females and more Treaty Indians than males or Metis among these students. Compared to the number of native youth attending Edmonton schools, the numbers in vocational or post-secondary education are very small.

---

[10] See Baha Abu-Laban, "In-group Orientation and Self-Conceptions of Indian and Non-Indian Students in an Integrated School", Alberta Journal of Educational Research, Vol. XI, No. 3 (September, 1965), pp. 188 - 194, for the report of a study done in 1962 of association patterns and self-conceptions of Indian and non-Indian youth in an Edmonton suburban high school. Abu-Laban found the tendency toward limited inter-ethnic friendships was not accompanied by feelings of intolerance as measured on a Bogardus social distance scale.

TABLE XIII

EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES OTHER THAN REGULAR SEPARATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY NATIVE YOUTH IN EDMONTON, MAY, 1970

Educational Agency	Numbers of Native Youth Reported						
	Sex		Ethnicity				Total
	M	F	Indian	Metis	Eskimo	NR[a]	
Alberta Department of Education Correspondence School Branch (5 were attending a city school as well as taking correspondence and are not listed	1	3	1	3	-	1	4
Alberta College (5 in Commerce)	4	9	4	8	1	-	13
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology	4	4	8	-	-	-	8
University of Alberta	4	1	5	-	-	-	5
Alberta School for the Deaf	4	1	3	1	1	-	5
Nurses Aides Training School	-	5	2	1	-	2	5
Provincial Training Center (for nursing orderlies)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Moier Barber College	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Artistique Beauty College	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Marvel Beauty School	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Sophie Tuson's Hair Dressing School	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Royal Alexandra Hospital School of Nursing	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Misericordia Hospital School of Nursing	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Henderson School of Business	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Victoria Composite Night School	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Concordia College	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	21	30	31	15	2	3	51

[a] Not Reported

3.3 Health Agencies - Only the two hospitals known to have consistently large numbers of native Canadian patients were contacted in this survey. These are the Aberhart Memorial Sanatorium and the Charles Camsell Hospital. In the first week of May, 1970, the Aberhart Memorial Sanatorium reported a total of 19 native youth patients between the ages of 12 and 25. Of these 5 were males, 14 females. All were from outside Edmonton, with the majority coming from Northeastern Alberta.

The Charles Camsell Hospital, serving the Northwest Territories as well as other areas, has a more geographically varied patient clientele. In the first week of May, it was estimated that there were 275 native Canadian patients in the hospital, and 28 native Canadian staff members. The proportion of the former who are between the ages of 12 and 25 is estimated, from the March hospital records of discharges, to be 21 per cent. By ethnicity, the patients in March were approximately 70 per cent Indian, 24 per cent Metis, White or not-recorded, and 5.5 per cent Eskimo. The number of native youth patients in May in the Camsell Hospital is therefore estimated to be approximately 58. (It is also estimated there are six native staff members under the age of 25.) The total number of known and estimated youth at these two hospitals is 82, or whom 77 are patients. While this number probably varies over time, it represents a minimal estimate of native youth in Edmonton, in May, for medical reasons.

3.4 Native Canadian Associations and Enterprises - A fairly recent addition to the agency component of Edmonton is the association or enterprise operated by and for native Canadians. These native agencies are: The Native Brotherhood Society (Boye Street Project), The Metis Association of Alberta, The Indian Association of Alberta, The Alberta

Native Communications Society, The Native Friendship Centre, The Native Youth Society, Kistesinow Kollege, and Team Products. The Indian - Eskimo Association combines both natives and non-natives in its membership and program. The total Edmonton native clientele of these agencies is estimated from the 1968 and 1970 Native Friendship Centre lists of members to be approximately 200 persons of native ancestry, the majority of whom are probably over 25. When the officers and office staff or employees of these organizations are considered, it becomes apparent that native youth, 25 and under, are contributing significantly to the leadership and specialized service requirements of these agencies. Of approximately 87 staff members and officers of these associations, 38 are 25 or under. As a source of employment for native youth with skill and initiative these agencies are of unique importance in Edmonton in May, 1970.

3.5 Other Agencies - There are more community agencies which serve or employ persons of native ancestry in Edmonton than will be reported here. (For others contacted see Appendix B) However, agencies which are known to have special programs or services for native youth are dealt with in the following paragraphs. The agencies reported are primarily those which provide shelter, rehabilitation services and recreation facilities. Most provide for the transient native youth as well as for those who are resident in Edmonton. The numbers of native youth served are emphasized rather than the services as each agency is described.

Hilltop House - On May 13th three Indian and two Metis were reported among those utilizing the services of this shelter and rehabilitation centre for women. Hilltop House is operated by the Department of Social Development.

McDougall House - Eleven persons, eight Indians and three Metis, were at this shelter for transient women on May 13th, though whether they were all 25 or under was not known. McDougall House is similar to Hilltop in that it takes in girls and women, 18 or over, who have a special problem and are in need of a temporary home. The McDougall House Association, an adjunct of the Edmonton Y.W.C.A., operates this agency.

The Y.W.C.A. - Apart from McDougall House, the Y.W.C.A. provides facilities for the Native Youth Club, which had a membership of 77 in May. One-half of this group were known to be attending Edmonton schools, and 7 were known to be working. This group provides an important social contact between native youth who are students, youthful workers and those who have left school and are unemployed. The club holds Friday night dances and, in May, was planning a winding-up banquet since many members would be going home for the summer.

The Y.W.C.A. also provides permanent and temporary accommodation for young women, of whom an estimated 15 to 20 per cent of the permanent patrons and 10 to 15 per cent of the temporary patrons are native youth. In May, it was estimated that 12 native girls were in residence on a more or less permanent basis, with monthly variation in other months ranging from 10 to 15 girls. It was also estimated that approximately 60 native girls were over-night guests during May. These may be considered transient native youth. Approximately 27 native girls were aided directly or indirectly to obtain financial assistance to take care of lodging expenses, out of a total of 54 girls so aided.

The Y.W.C.A. also operates a Travellers' Aid for persons needing assistance as newcomers to the City or as travellers, particularly

females. This service is described in the section on transient native youth.

The Y.M.C.A. - This agency, over the past two years, has operated a swimming program for the Enoch Band at Winterburn which stresses training boys, 14 and 15 years of age, to become proficient swimmers in order to teach this skill to others. This project brings in 25 to 40 native youth to the West Edmonton Y.M.C.A. by school bus on Saturdays.

The Y.M.C.A. also provides a hotel-type service for young men with its 137 beds for over-night accommodation. It is estimated that approximately 250 native young men use these facilities per month, generally for one or two nights per person. Usually they are in Edmonton for a specific purpose, such as seeking hospitalization, workmen's compensation, a public assistance appointment, or occasionally they are members of a sports team quartered at the Y.M.C.A.

During the month of May, the four agencies described above provided accommodation for approximately 28 native girls, who may be considered residents of Edmonton, and for 310 native youth, 60 girls and 250 boys, who were not resident.

4. Transient Native Youth In Edmonton

For the purposes of this survey, transient native youth are those who are in Edmonton for a short period of time, part of a day, over-night, a few days, or a week. Usually transient youth are also considered to have no specific purpose for being in Edmonton, though this is a qualification not imposed in the 'transient' definition at present. However, the general picture of native youth in Edmonton is one of quite widespread transiency in the sense that many students leave each summer for homes elsewhere. There is known to be a considerable flow back and

forth between Edmonton and other communities, of native youth seeking city services or employment, visiting relatives and friends, or simply travelling for lack of something else to do. The present survey has sought indices of transiency of the kind defined specifically as a 'short stay' in Edmonton.

4.1 Transiency as Reported by City Agencies Specializing in Care of Transients - Contacts at the Marian Centre, which provides one meal per day to about 500 male transients, the Edmonton Day Centre, which provides over-night accommodation to about 100 males per day, and the Provincial Single Men's Hostel, which serves around 500 meals per day and provides over-night accommodation for 285 single men, yield a fairly accurate estimate of native youth using these facilities. The first, the Marian Centre, estimates that about 25 native young men are served daily. The Single Men's Hostel reports 38 per day, of whom 17 are new daily, and 21 recurrent over a period of time. The Day Centre estimate is 20 per day. If the Hostel estimate of 17 new native male youth daily is taken as a basis for a monthly estimate, around 500 native male youth, per month, are in Edmonton as transients. However, further study is needed to ascertain more accurately the numbers of genuine transients compared to the numbers of more or less permanent Edmonton residents who depend on the services of these three agencies for survival in the city environment.

4.2 Bus Arrivals and Departures - The flow of native youth to and from the City is an index of movement rather than transiency as narrowly defined. A complete measure of this flow would involve a study of arrivals and departures at airports, railroads and roads leading into the City, particularly the latter to obtain the numbers travelling by car or hitch-hiking. This kind of study was beyond the possibilities of this

survey. An attempt was made, therefore, with the generous cooperation of the Travellers' Aid Service of the Y.W.C.A., under the supervision of Mrs. E. J. Stuparek, to obtain a count of departures and arrivals by bus on two nights, May 29th and June 1st, since it was known that bus travel is frequently used by Native Canadians in Central and Northern Alberta.

On Thursday, May 29th, between 5 and 12 p.m., when the Travellers' Aid is at the Greyhound Bus Depot, 342 individuals arrived and departed by bus. Of these, forty-one appeared to be native Canadian, of whom twenty-two were males and nineteen females. Few appeared to be under the age of 25. Between the same hours on June 1st, a Monday, there were 227 arrivals, of whom fifty-seven appeared to be of native ancestry. Of these, twelve were females, forty-five males. Among the females were eight between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, and among the males, thirty-six of the same age, a total of forty-four native youth arriving in Edmonton. Of the 354 departures, eighty were native persons, of whom eighteen were females between 17 and 22 and fifty were males between eighteen and twenty-five, a total of sixty-eight. This kind of study should be repeated for each night of the week in order to obtain a better approximation of the flow in and out of the City of native youth using bus transportation. It should be augmented by counts made at other hours to make it complete. However, from the two counts made it appears that female native youth travel less by bus than male youth. If it is assumed that on each of the four Mondays in May there were 132 native youth arriving and leaving the city, the total number would be 528. All that can be demonstrated here is that the numbers of native youth travelling in and out of Edmonton are relatively large. The need for further and more thorough studies is evident, if this mobile segment of native youth and their needs are to be better understood.

4.3 Transiency as Indicated by the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. - The 250 native male youth per month, and the native female youth who utilize the transient facilities at the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., 60 in the month of May, should be added to the above information to round out the limited knowledge of the numbers of transient native youth in Edmonton. These two agencies indicate there are approximately 310 native youth, per month, served by them, who may be considered transient with respect to the Edmonton community.

It is not possible to derive a firm estimate of the number of transients in Edmonton in May. The best approximation, from combining information from agencies serving single men and the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., is that, in May, there were approximately 800 native youth who were in Edmonton as 'transients'.

VI. CONCLUSION

According to information presented in this report it is possible to state approximately the total number of native youth in Edmonton, in May, 1970. This statement can be made with the degree of definiteness of knowledge or known biases as follows:

Category of Native Youth	Approximate Numbers	Definiteness of Knowledge or Bias
Students	885	Probably about accurate. 662 are known for certain.
Non-students	140	Probably quite low as no city-wide systematic survey was made. Only agency data used.
Special Residences for Females	28	Probably low, as only three residences surveyed.
Total who may be considered residents of the community	1,053	

Category of Native Youth	Approximate Numbers	Definiteness of Knowledge or Bias
Patients	77	Probably low as only two hospitals were surveyed.
Transients	800	A crude approximation difficult to assess for bias. Probably low for females.
Total of all categories	1,930	

It can be concluded from this survey that Edmonton has over a thousand native youth who may be considered residents, as far as need for services are concerned, and another 900 who are temporarily in the city, fewer than 100 as patients and as many as 800 who are transients, who would probably require a different set of services than the resident native youths.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations growing out of this study are limited primarily to those relating to better knowledge of numbers and distribution of native youth.

1. Synchronization of the present study could be made with the Alberta Manpower Study, 1970, which is being undertaken at the present time by the Department of Labour, under the direction of Mr. G. H. Wright. This synchronization may add to knowledge of native youth employed in Edmonton, if data from the Manpower Survey can be processed to show responses from Edmonton employers. Also, the problems of employment for the native youth could be studied from responses already obtained from the 1968 Manpower Survey. The relevant questionnaire items from the 1968 and 1970 Manpower Surveys - Alberta are reproduced, with permission below.

1968 Survey

23. Increased numbers of Indian and Metis youth are wanting to enter the Alberta labour force, but they are experiencing some difficulty in obtaining suitable employment. In what jobs, in your industry, do you think these youth would be most suited? (giving consideration to their normal training and qualifications) _____

1970 Survey

NATIVE EMPLOYMENT SECTION

1. Have you previously employed Native People in your Firm? _____ Yes _____ No

2. If yes:
   (a) In what types of jobs? _____ Skilled _____ Unskilled
   (b) What was the average length of employment? _____ Weeks _____ Continuous

3. Would you be willing to discuss further, "Trainee" programs in your firm? _____ Yes _____ No

4. If yes, in what job(s)?

I.S.C.O. CODE	JOB TITLE	COMMENTS

5. Additional Comments: _____

2. The Department of Youth may take initiative itself, or encourage some other agency, to conduct a survey of working native youth in Edmonton. It is possible such a study could be funded by Canada Man-Power. Such a study could take leads from the present survey and from the 1970 Manpower Survey, expected to be completed in July, 1970. (A careful reading of the Alberta Human Rights Act indicates no problem in studying employed persons of Indian ancestry.) If possible, the study should also cover unemployed native youth.

3. The present survey could be correlated with two other studies relevant to native youth. One is "Barriers to the Education of

Economically Disadvantaged Students as Seen by Their Parents, Their Teachers and by School Principals", an M.Ed. thesis completed in 1969 by Elizabeth Ann Blowers. The other is also an M.Ed. thesis being completed this summer by Al Riediger, a graduate student in Educational Psychology at the University of Alberta, on transient men in Edmonton. There are, no doubt, other studies. These two came into focus during the present survey.

4. Since so many native youth appear to be in Edmonton foster homes and boarding places, a study of these and other residential agencies could well be undertaken not only to ascertain the numbers of native youth they serve, but the nature of the problems encountered by native youth and by other members of these homes, and ways that have been found for their resolution. This recommendation may well be considered when the second phase of the research planned by the Native Youth Advisory Committee is completed, since the interviewing of native youth will undoubtedly shed further light on the advisability of and need for such a study.

5. In the present survey little use was made of information available through City regional or provincial social development agencies. Since these agencies serve a number of Edmonton residents of Indian ancestry, they provide one source of information about the numbers of native youth served by social development in the City. The possibility of obtaining the numbers of native youth involved in social development in Edmonton from a computer print-out from the Department of Social Welfare could well be explored. This information would in no way invade privacy and would add substantially to the knowledge of the numbers of native youth in Edmonton, from which the type and scale of services for them could be better determined. This possibility could be explored further by the

Department of Youth, not only for Edmonton, but for other communities and for the Province as a whole.

6. Since the experience of this survey has shown that youth and senior native associations in the City are in contact with many native youth, particularly those who are non-students, about whom the least is known, it is recommended that consideration be given by these native associations to ways in which they could contribute to more accurate knowledge of the numbers and distribution of native youth in the City. This knowledge could contribute to their own program planning and, if coordinated among associations, would be a viable basis for community-wide planning to meet better the needs of native youth. It is suggested that the Native Youth Advisory Committee raise this issue with the native associations. If the recommendation has merit, ways may be explored which would add to native association effectiveness, particularly youth associations, in obtaining their own knowledge of native youth in the City. The native youth associations might also make this matter of how to improve knowledge of the numbers of native youth a topic of discussion in their leadership training seminars or other meetings. Surveys like the present one might be conducted annually, but on-going, month-by-month information of the numbers of native youth in the City would probably best be obtained through native youth and possible senior native associations.

7. Associated with the above recommendation is another, related to seasonal variation in the numbers of native youth in the City. The present survey has been conducted during May, when school was in session and when most City agencies are operating their normal programs.

Specific information is needed of the numbers and distribution of native youth during the summer months, when there is no school and many agencies are on vacation schedules. It is therefore recommended that a specially designed study be undertaken, or at least a deliberate and planned surveillance be kept by native youth organizations, which could increase knowledge of native youth in Edmonton during the summer months. A similar study is needed for the winter months when shelter is a prime necessity, especially for transient native youth. From such studies, which would show seasonal variation, recommendations might be made about the nature of facilities needed for transient native youth as well as those who are permanent Edmonton residents. It was suggested by one agency, for instance, that Edmonton had a need for transient over-night accommodation for youth, 25 and under, with provision for dealing with problems of these youth on an individual basis. Further, the majority of agencies for transient men exclude persons under 17. Better knowledge of seasonal need could lead to concrete suggestion for improved facilities and services for native youth.

The concluding three recommendations are derived from the findings and experience of this survey and go beyond recommendations for further study of native youth numbers and distribution.

8. It is recommended that special studies be made of the careers and needs of native youth in Edmonton schools and institutions of higher learning or post-secondary institutions, and of the programming, staffing and professional adaptations of these schools and institutions and their personnel in relation to the needs of native youth. This recommendation is made because the presence of nearly 1000 native youth in Edmonton educational agencies represents a recent achievement on the

part of native youth and educational agencies. However, ways need to be found of improving this achievement both quantitatively and qualitatively, on the part of both native youth and of institutions connected with education. One index of the need for this study is the strikingly low number of native youth in the University of Alberta. There were, in 1968, 17,340 full-time and 2,249 evening and part-time students at the University of Alberta, of whom over 10,000 were from Metropolitan Edmonton. Our survey disclosed five native youth in attendance at the University, (eight if the three over 25 are included), none of whom were from Edmonton. However, the educational problems of native youth in Edmonton are of a magnitude that should be readily manageable. Thus, in the Edmonton Public Schools there were a total of 211 native youth, who constitute approximately 0.5 per cent of the 39,000 students in grades 6 to 12. In the Edmonton Separate Schools there were a total of 413 students, approximately 2.8 per cent of the 15,000 students in grades 6 to 12. In both systems the proportions of native youth, 12 and over, who are in elementary grades is considerably higher than for the city schools as a whole, while the proportions in senior high are much lower, particularly for Metis youth. Since the numbers of native students is small, but probably increasing each year, their situation in Edmonton Public and Separate Schools needs to be clearly understood by both themselves and the school systems.

9. In the course of this survey the great majority of agencies and persons contacted expressed not only interest in the numbers of native youth in the City, but also much goodwill and willingness to cooperate in supplying information. Many have requested they be supplied

with the results of the survey as a basis for considering their own programs as they affect native youth. For these reasons it is recommended that copies of this report or a digest of its findings be made available to the school systems, the native associations and the agencies who have cooperated in this survey. It is also suggested that persons engaged in work with native youth assess the importance of this capital of goodwill in the various programs they undertake, with the view of increasing this valuable kind of community capital.

10. It was found that some persons and agencies in Edmonton, intentionally or unintentionally, appear somewhat confused over the limits and obligations of Human Rights legislation, programs and ethics. For instance, when a school official says: "Sorry, we do not categorize our students by race or creed", the question may be asked, whom is the official helping by this stance, his school or the students or society as a whole? There is a very real danger that the acute problems of any group of persons who are categorized by the community as natives (or other), may be neglected, ignored or by-passed when the Human Rights stance is invoked as a reason for not recognizing either the native person or his problems, or taking action on the latter. For this reason it is recommended that the Department of Youth and the native youth associations themselves discuss both the manifest and latent aspects of the Human Rights legislation in Alberta as it affects them, especially to discern ways in which the 'stance' referred to may in fact be working against the very things the legislation was intended to overcome.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

April 30th, 1970

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Sir,

Your co-operation is respectfully requested in a matter of considerable social significance. At the present time there is a lack of knowledge about the total number of native Canadian youth now living in the City of Edmonton, yet it is known their numbers have increased rapidly in the last year or so as many are being attracted to the city for education, work and other reasons.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will help us in an effort being made by the Department of Youth, in conjunction with its Native Youth Advisory Committee, to find out as nearly as possible the total number of native youth in Edmonton schools. Approval for this survey has been obtained from the research officers or authorities of the two school boards, and it also has the approval of native associations in the city.

Attached to this letter are one or more sheets which contain the names of Indian youth registered with the Indian Affairs Branch, Edmonton Office, who are attending your school. If the sheet is blank, there are no Indian youth registered with the Indian Affairs Branch at your school, though there may be Indian, Metis or Eskimo youth that you know of who are attending your school. We would ask you to please do the following:

1. In the case that there are Indian youth on the list attached, will you please list all other Indian, Metis or Eskimo youth, ages 12 to 25, who are now going to your school, in addition to those listed. It will be most helpful if you will list their name, address, sex, age, grade, ethnic classification (Indian, Metis, Eskimo), and home community.

/ 2

2. In the case the attached sheet is blank, will you please list any Indian, Metis, or Eskimo youth, ages 12 to 25, who are known to be attending your school, and add, where possible, the other information asked for, i.e., address, sex, age, grade, ethnic classification, and home community.

3. Return the sheet or sheets you have filled out to:

Research Director
Department of Youth
26th Floor, C. N. Tower
Edmonton 15, Alberta

We would appreciate having your reply by May 8th if at all possible. If it can be sent sooner, this would be even better. A self-addressed envelope is enclosed.

We express our appreciation for your assistance in this urgently needed survey.

Yours truly,

C. L. USHER
Deputy Minister of Youth

CLU/cmf

CONFIDENTIAL

SURVEY OF NATIVE YOUTH IN EDMONTON

SCHOOL/AGENCY .....

DATE .....

NAME OF INFORMANT.....

Note: The information on this sheet is confidential and will be used for research purposes only.

	NAME	CITY ADDRESS	SEX	AGE	GRADE	ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION* Indian	Metis	Eskimo	HOME COMMUNITY (State tribe or band if known.)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									

Instructions: 1. Please list all youths 12 to 25 years of age known to be of native Canadian ancestry, who are identified by themselves or the school or agency as of native ancestry. 2. Please note the ethnic background, Indian (treaty or non-treaty), Metis (please state if French, Cree, etc.)Eskimo.

APPENDIX B

EDMONTON AGENCIES CONTACTED IN THIS SURVEY

I. NATIVE AGENCIES

	NAME	CONTACT PERSON	SERVICE	ADDRESS
1.	NATIVE BROTHERHOOD SOCIETY (Boyle Street Project)	Ann Anderson (Exec. Director)	Deals With Transient People Native and White	95th Street 103A Avenue
2.	METIS ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA	Linda White (Secretary to S. Daniels)	Provides Services for the Metis Population	Rm. 307 10405-100 Ave.
3.	NATIVE COMMUNICATIONS SOCIETY	Everett Soop (Exec. here and for the newspaper "THE NATIVE PEOPLE")	Strives to improve public relations & prevent discrimination Publishes "THE NATIVE PEOPLE"	Rm. B1 10405-100 Ave.
4.	NATIVE FRIENDSHIP CENTRE	Jeff Choy-Hee (Director)	Provides Assistance to Members and Newcomers who are having difficulty	10218-108 St.
5.	NATIVE YOUTH SOCIETY	John Campbell (President)	Organization for Native Youth	10057 Jasper Ave.
6.	INDIAN AND ESKIMO ASSOCIATION	Barbara Cleall (Secretary)	Provides Assistance, Referrals, and Information to Natives	619 Revillon Bldg. 104 St. & 102 Ave.
7.	INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA	George Manuel	Services concerned only with Indians on reservations	203 Kingsway Court 11710 Kingsway Ave.
8.	KISTESINOW KOLLEGE	-	Shelter and Educational Center for male native youth	11041 - 89 Avenue
9.	TEAM PRODUCTS, ALBERTA	-	Manufacture, Wholesaling and Retailing of Native handicrafts Occupational Training also included	10460 Jasper Ave.

II. OTHER EDMONTON AGENCIES

	NAME	CONTACT PERSON	SERVICE	ADDRESS
1.	ABERHART MEMORIAL SANITORIUM	G. Duncan, M.D.	Prevention of the spread of communicable diseases and provision of health education	114 St. & University Ave.
2.	ALBERTA REGIONAL MEDICAL SERVICES	Mr. Brown (Administrative Ass't)	Information, Medical and Surgical services, Public Assistance, and Education and Training for the Handicapped	5th Floor Chancery Hall
3.	ADULT PROBATION SECTION	G. P. Frolich	Probation, Parole and Correctional Services, also Vocational Counselling and Placement	114 St. & University Ave.
4.	BISSELL CENTRE	Sharon Johnson (Social Worker) Minister: Mr. Spady	A mission providing family counselling and cheritable services	96 St. & 103A Avenue
5.	CANADA MANPOWER CENTRE	i. Mr. Fox ii. Mr. Harrison	i. Main Office ii. Part-time day labour iii. Immigration Branch	i. 10015-103 Ave. ii. 10213-97 St. iii. 10007-105 Ave.
6.	CATHOLIC FAMILY & CHILD SERVICES	Sister Celestine Mrs. Bidard	Directs all Catholic Charitable Agencies	9912-109 St.
7.	CHARLES CAMSELL HOSPITAL	Mr. Pasnak	Provides intensive medical care for patients admitted generally for a predictable hospital stay	12815-115 Ave.
8.	DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT	Mrs. Karens	Provides a record of gov't. sponsored students and various other services	10455-80 Ave.
9.	DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	-	Human rights administration Intergroup relations service	Rm. D, 509 Terrace Bldg.
10.	DEPARTMENT OF NORTHER AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT	Mr. Burgess	Placement of students from the N.W. Territories in educational programs and homes.	Rm. 302 Corona Bldg.

NAME	CONTACT PERSON	SERVICE	ADDRESS
11. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Mr. Reichwein Mr. Wm. Simon	Public Welfare: adoption, education for the handicapped, foster care, medical supplies, public assistance, etc.	10455-80 Ave.
12. EDMONTON DAY CENTRE	Mr. Cumming	Counselling, Day Care Services, Group Work Services	10628-96 St.
13. HILLTOP HOUSE	Catherine Stalker	Provides assistance to any girl with any problem	9807-107 St.
14. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	Terry Garvin	A government agency for technical and professional planning	Terrace Bldg. (basement)
15. JUVENILE OFFENDERS & PROBATION BRANCH	Les Bell (Superintendent) Miss Brown	Promotes economic and social adjustment of convicted juvenile offenders and their families	Rm. 306 10405-100 Ave.
16. L.D.S. CHURCH (MORMON) PLACEMENT PROGRAM	Mr. D. Hirsche	Placement of native L.D.S. members in homes of Edmonton L.D.S. members for schooling in Edmonton	Rm. 21 10525-83 Ave.
17. MARIAN CENTRE	Jim Guinan (recreational leader)	Provides assistance to single transient males, also, clothing for both males & females	10528-98 St.
18. McDOUGALL HOUSE	-	Provides services for adult females aimed at encouragement to participation in community life.	9936-103 St.
19. METIS REHABILITATION BRANCH	Mr. Johnston (Director)	Provides financial assistance to native students, also vocational counselling and placement.	Executive Bldg.

NAME	CONTACT PERSON	SERVICE	ADDRESS
20. NORTHLAND SCHOOL DIVISION	Mr. Wm. Adams (Superintendent)	Operation of schools for native children in Northern Alberta	14515-122 Ave.
21. SACRED HEART CHURCH	Father Reynolds Father M. Barrier	Serves people in the Boyle Street and McCauley area	9624-108 Ave.
22. SALVATION ARMY	Captain Verhey	Centre for group workers, and any charitable appeal	Rm. 2 9656 Jasper Ave.
23. SINGLE MEN'S HOSTEL	Mr. Pound	Overnight shelter, breakfast and supper for transient men, as well as public assistance	10014-105A Ave.
24. Y.M.C.A.	Mr. G. Allen	Variety of training and recreational programs, also overnight shelter	10030-102A Ave.
25. Y.W.C.A.	Miss S. Draper	Training, recreational and social programs	10032-103 St.
26. ZOEY GARDENER	-	Provides boarding, care for young children	12925-122 St.

Interviewer_____

Date_____

Time_____

Agency_____

AGENCY INTERVIEW SCHEDULE[1]

1. Introduction of the Study and the Purpose of the Interview

   1.1 an exploratory study,

   1.2 done by Dr. Card in conjunction with the Department of Youth.

   1.3 Are there any questions you would like me to answer?

2. Does your organization employ any Indian, Metis, or Eskimo individuals between the ages of 12 and 25?

   If the answer is YES continue:

   2.1 Could you tell me what the breakdown would be?

   2.2 Would it be possible to have their addresses in order to aid us in determining the native distribution in the city?

   If the answer is NO continue with number 3.

3. Does your agency operate primarily for the benefit of the native population?

   If the answer is YES continue:

   3.1 How large is the population with which you are dealing?

   3.2 What percentage of these people would be within our age group (12 - 25)?

   3.3 Could you give me either a figure or an estimate of the number of Indian people in the group? Metis? Eskimo?

   3.4 What proportion would you classify as transient?

   If the answer is NO continue with the following:

   3.5 Could you tell me what proportion of the people you serve are of native ancestry?

---

[1] Developed by Jane Leat

3.6 What percentage of these people would you estimate to be between the ages of 12 and 25?

3.7 How many of these would you either know, or estimate to be: (a) Indian_____
(b) Metis _____
(c) Eskimo_____

4. What actual services or programs do you offer through your organization?

4.1 Which, if any, of these are designed explicitly for natives?

4.2 Are you financing the education of any natives?

If the answer is YES continue: If NO go to number 5

4.3 Could you tell me what institutions they are registered in?

4.4 We are also interested in the ethnic backgrounds, grade levels, and ages of these individuals. Could you provide this information?

5. Is this a government agency or self-supported?

6. Do you keep any files which contain the city addresses of the natives with whom you deal?

7. Would it be possible for us to use this information in confidence in order to get some idea as to how the native population is distributed throughout the city?

If the answer is YES continue:

7.1 Of what ethnic background are these individuals: Indian? Metis? Eskimo?

If the answer is NO continue:

7.2 If you are not at liberty to disclose these data, could you offer us any information from your experience regarding the location of youth in the city?

8. Have you observed any trends in recent months or years regarding the native population? Increase or decrease?

9. Could you suggest any other agencies which natives would either utilize or contact?

    9.1 As they entered this city?

    9.2 As they continued to dwell in this city?

10. Have you any comments or information you would care to add?

Thank you for your cooperation.

SURVEY OF THE NATIVE YOUTH IN EDMONTON

AGENCY.....
DATE.....
ADDRESS.....
INITIALS OF:
(a) Informant.....
(b) Interviewer.....

CLASSIFICATION.....
.....
.....
.....

PROGRAM.....
.....
.....

NOTE: The information on this sheet is confidential and will be used for research purposes only

CITY ADDRESS	AGE OF CLIENT		NUMBER OF NATIVES ON STAFF						NUMBER OF NATIVES SERVED						NUMBER OF EDMONTON RESIDENTS		HOME COMMUNITY (state tribe or band if known)
	12-25	particulars of others	males			females			males			females			city	outside	
			I	M	E	I	M	E	I	M	E	I	M	E			
1.																	
2.																	
3.																	
4.																	
5.																	
6.																	
7.																	
8.																	
9.																	
10.																	
11.																	
12.																	
13.																	
14.																	
15.																	
16.																	
17.																	
18.																	